

correlation between the prosthesis and this type of lymphoma. Surgical management seems to be essential for diagnosis and treatment. Given the lack of data, treatment decisions need to be individualized.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rpor.2013.03.334>

Epitrochlear lymph node involvement in Hodgkin disease: A clinical case

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Introduction. The etiology lymphomatous is especially rare in this location. In 85% of cases of Hodgkin's disease (HD) presents with palpable lymphadenopathy. Most seated in the neck (60–80%), with a percentage epitrochlear <2%. Epitrochlear involvement in Hodgkin disease is an uncommon event reported rarely in the literature. There is currently no clear consensus on the optimal treatment technique for HD with epitrochlear involvement. Early-stage favorable HD, it may choose to perform after sequential treatment with QT-RT or RT exclusive. Clinical case: 43-year-old-man with hypertension treated without other diseases. In August 2011 have a growth on his left forearm without B symptoms, that after excision biopsy-diagnosed HD with lymphocyte-predominant presence of adenopathy epitrochlear. It takes up study extension revealed the presence of axillary lymph nodes in left, infraclavicular, supraclavicular and left submandibular. Diagnosed with HD lymphocyte-predominant E-IIA, chemotherapy starts with ABVD scheme, receiving a total of 2 cycles and then given external radiotherapy with photons ALE 6 and 18 MV in region of left forearm epitrochlear more margin and cervical areas (Ia-IV), left axillary and supraclavicular fossa for a total of 30 Gy. It takes a special locking system to place the forearm up and ensure proper coverage epitrochlear. The patient is being monitored in the service of Hematology and Radiation Oncology. In PET-CT assessment is objective complete metabolic response with no signs of tumor viability. Currently, the patient remains in complete response.

Conclusions. Epitrochlear involvement in HD is a rare event, with only limited data available describing this unique presentation, its treatment, and long term outcome. In this case, since it was a stage HD early favorable, it was decided to chemotherapy and radiotherapy to 30Gy sequentially, achieving complete tumor response.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rpor.2013.03.335>

Modern radiation treatment techniques for patients with early stage Hodgkin lymphoma

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Introduction. Overall prognosis of patients with early-stage Hodgkin lymphoma is excellent, with 10 year overall survival >80%, but second tumors remain the most important late effect, mostly breast cancer in female patients, so is of paramount importance to decrease breast dose delivered in these patients. Traditionally these patients have been treated with APPA 3DRT. **PURPOSE:** To evaluate different treatment options adopted in our department in order to better treat large volumes while sparing critical organs.

Materials and methods. There is growing dosimetric evidence that highly conformal radiotherapy may spare critical organs in lymphomas involving large mediastinal volumes, reducing radiation dose to lung, heart and breast. To explore possible dosimetric advantages of IMRT, 3 different options have been evaluated paying attention to improve conformality and minimizing low radiation doses: 3DRT MLC, APPA Irregular Surface Compensator IMRT with manual fluence shaping and VMAT.

Results. Decisions about choice of one technique over another were taken depending on the beneficial effect in sparing surrounding normal tissue while preserving the precision of dose distribution. Illustrative examples of each option are included together with the decision criteria.

Conclusions. To show our preliminary experience for lymphoma treatment with modern radiation techniques, initiating an open debate for better technique choice. VMAT results in superior level of homogeneity and sparing organs at risk but increased low radiation doses. Longer follow-up is needed to verify possible late toxicities.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rpor.2013.03.336>

Mycosis fungoides: Case report treated with low-dose palliative radiotherapy

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Introduction. Mycosis fungoides (MF) is the most frequent type of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) and is also frequently treated with RT. A study of very low-dose radiotherapy for mycosis fungoides with 8Gy in two fractions showed that the complete response rate was 92%.

Purpose. To determine in our hospital that low-dose palliative radiotherapy is a useful and effective schedule of treatment.